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Set	Items	Description
S1	53	TRIBONEC? OR MEGAKARYOCYTE (W) STIMULATING (W) FACTOR?
S2	17	RD (unique items)
?		
?		
?T S2/3 AB/1-17		

2/AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
 DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11619251 21409063 PMID: 11518279

Homology of lubricin and superficial zone protein (SZP): products of megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF) gene expression by human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes localized to chromosome 1q25.

Jay GD; Tantravahi U; Britt DE; Barrach HJ; Cha CJ

The Department of Medicine, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence 02903, USA.
 gregory.jay.md@brown.edu

Journal of orthopaedic research (United States) Jul 2001, 19 (4)
 p677-87, ISSN 0736-0266 Journal Code: JIQ

Contract/Grant No.: K08AG01008, AG, NIA

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

We have previously identified megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF) gene expression by synovial fibroblasts as the origin of lubricin in the synovial cavity. Lubricin is a mucinous glycoprotein responsible for the boundary lubrication of articular cartilage. MSF has a significant homology to vitronectin and is composed of 12 exons. RNA was purified from human synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes grown in vitro from tissue explants obtained from subjects without degenerative joint disease. RT-PCR was used with multiple complimentary primer pairs spanning the central mucin expressing exon 6 of the MSF gene and individual exons on both the N- and C-terminal sides of exon 6. Exons 2, 4 and 5 appear to be variably expressed by synovial fibroblasts and articular chondrocytes. Lubricating mucin, in the form of MSF, is expressed by both chondrocytes and synovial fibroblasts in vitro. Both lubricin and superficial zone protein (SZP), a related proteoglycan, share a similar primary structure but could differ in post-translational modifications with O-linked oligosaccharides which are predominant in lubricin and with limited amounts chondroitin and keratan sulfate found in SZP. Since most of the MSF exons are involved in the expression of lubricating mucin, a strong homology to

vitronectin persists. It is therefore appropriate to consider that both SZP and lubricin occupy a new class of biomolecules termed tribonectins. Screening of a human genome bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library with a cDNA primer pair complimentary for exon 6 identified two clones. Both clones were complimentary for chromosome 1q25 by in situ hybridization. This same locus was previously implicated in camptodactyl-arthropathy-pericarditis syndrome (CAP) by genetic mapping. It is hypothesized that CAP, a large joint arthropathy, may be associated with ineffective boundary lubrication provided by synovial fluid.

2/AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11137312 20531689 PMID: 11081439

Identification of viral induced genes in Ig+ leucocytes of Japanese flounder *Paralichthys olivaceus*, by differential hybridisation with subtracted and un-subtracted cDNA probes.

Aoki T; Hirono I; Kim MG; Katagiri T; Tokuda Y; Toyohara H; Yamamoto E
Department of Aquatic Biosciences, Tokyo University of Fisheries, Minato,
Japan. aoki@tokyo-u-fish.ac.jp

Fish & shellfish immunology (ENGLAND) Oct 2000, 10 (7) p623-30,
ISSN 1050-4648 Journal Code: DR8

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Up-regulated genes of leucocytes expressing immunoglobulin (Ig+ leucocytes) of hirame rhabdovirus (HRV)-infected Japanese flounder were identified by differential hybridisation, using subtracted and un-subtracted cDNA probes. Ig+ leucocytes were separated from apparently healthy and HRV-infected Japanese flounder by the magnetic beads antibody method using mouse anti-Japanese flounder Ig monoclonal antibody (mab). A cDNA library was constructed from HRV-infected Japanese flounder leucocytes, and was screened with subtracted cDNA probes enriched in genes up-regulated by HRV infection. Fifty cDNAs were isolated for further analysis. These included cDNAs coding for homologues of interferon-inducible 56K protein (IFI56), Stat3, CEF-10, RGS5, inducible poly(A) binding protein, prolylcarboxypeptidase, basigin III (Ig superfamily), MUC-18 (Ig superfamily), proteasome-nexin 1 (SERPIN), herpes virus entry mediator (TNFR family), collagenase III, gelatinase-b, megakaryocyte stimulating factor, Rab8-interacting protein, IgM, IgD and 20 unknown cDNA clones. The majority of these identified genes are reported for the first time in fish. From leucocytes mRNA for homologues of IFI56, CEF-10, Stat3, SERPIN and inducible poly (A) binding protein expression was shown to increase following HRV infection.

2/AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10958989 20556743 PMID: 11102929

Clinical variability and genetic homogeneity of the camptodactyl-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis syndrome.

Faivre L; Prieur AM; Le Merrer M; Hayem F; Penet C; Woo P; Hofer M;
Dagoneau N; Sermet I; Munnich A; Cormier-Daire V

Departement de Genetique, Hopital des Enfants Malades, Paris, France.

American journal of medical genetics (UNITED STATES) Nov 27 2000, 95
(3) p233-6, ISSN 0148-7299 Journal Code: 3L4

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

The camptodactyl-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis syndrome (CACP) is

an autosomal recessive condition characterized by the association of congenital or early onset camptodactyly and noninflammatory arthropathy with synovial hyperplasia. Progressive coxa vara deformity and/or noninflammatory pericardial or pleural effusions have been observed in some patients. Recently, the disease gene has been assigned to human chromosome region 1q25-q31, and truncating mutations have been identified in the megakaryocyte stimulating factor gene. Studying 12 patients from 8 unrelated families, we emphasized hip and spine involvement, particularly in the course of the disease as shown in a 58-year-old patient. Despite clinical variability, linkage studies support genetic homogeneity of the disease.

2/AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10931648 20573856 PMID: 11124536

Isolation, characterization and mapping of the mouse and human PRG4 (proteoglycan 4) genes.

Ikegawa S; Sano M; Koshizuka Y; Nakamura Y

Laboratory of Genome Medicine, Human Genome Center, Institute of Medical Science, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. sikegawa@ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Cytogenetics and cell genetics (SWITZERLAND) 2000, 90 (3-4) p291-7, ISSN 0301-0171 Journal Code: DXK

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

PRG4 (proteoglycan 4) has been identified as megakaryocyte stimulating factor and articular superficial zone protein. PRG4 has characteristic motifs including somatomedin B and hemopexin domains, a chondroitin sulfate-attachment site and mucin-like repeats. During a screen of genes implicated in ectopic ossification, we found a novel mouse gene highly homologous to human and bovine PRG4 genes. Here, we report isolation, characterization and mapping of the gene, Prg4 together with characterization of its human orthologue. Prg4 cDNA was 3,320 bp long, encoding a 1,054 amino-acid protein. Human and mouse PRG4 genes each consisting of 12 exons spanned 18 and 16 kb, respectively. Characteristic motifs were conserved across species; however, the mucin-like repeat regions were highly diverse in length between species with a tendency that larger animals had longer repeats. Expression of human and mouse PRG4 genes was similar and found not only in cartilage, but also in liver, heart, lung, and bone. Expression of the mouse gene increased with progression of ectopic ossification. Multiple tissue-specific splicing variants lacking some of the motifs were found in both human and mouse. Although a specific role in the articular joint has previously been reported, the presence of multi-functional motifs as well as unique expression and alternative splicing patterns suggest that PRG4 functions in several distinctive biological process including regulation of ossification. Copyright 2000 S. Karger AG, Basel.

2/AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10575433 20205636 PMID: 10743795

Lubricin is a product of megakaryocyte stimulating factor gene expression by human synovial fibroblasts.

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Department of Medicine, Brown University School of Medicine, Providence, RI, USA. gregory.jay.MD@brown.edu

Journal of rheumatology (CANADA) Mar 2000, 27 (3) p594-600, ISSN 0315-162X Journal Code: JWX

Comment in J Rheumatol. 2000 Mar;27(3) 567-8

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

OBJECTIVE: The boundary lubricating ability of human synovial fluid has been attributed to lubricin, a mucinous glycoprotein. We investigated the primary structure of lubricin and its cellular origin. **METHODS:** Lubricin was purified from pooled synovial fluid aliquots with normal lubricating activity obtained from patients with osteoarthritis. Lubricating ability of lubricin was assayed in a friction apparatus that oscillates natural latex against a ring of polished glass. Native and lubricin deglycosylated with O-glycosidase DS and NANase III were trypsinized and sequenced by liquid chromatography mass spectrometry. Sequence results were compared to known structures in GenBank. Sequence data from strong matches were used in creating cDNA primers for reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) with RNA from human synovial fibroblasts obtained intraoperatively. **RESULTS:** Purified lubricin possesses an apparent molecular weight of 280 kDa on sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Deglycosylation decreased the apparent molecular weight on SDS-PAGE to 120 kDa. Sequences specific for megakaryocyte stimulating factor precursor (MSF) were identified in GenBank. A 100% match was observed for exons 6 through 9 of MSF. Lubricin/MSF reduced the coefficient of friction (μ) in the latex:glass bearing from 0.131 to 0.047. MSF is 1404 amino acids in size with multiple functional domains similar to vitronectin. The reported structure of MSF contains a centrally located mucin (exon 6) with 76 repeats of the degenerate motif of KEPAPTT, the presumed site of extensive O-linked glycosylation. RT-PCR with primers complementary for Pro214- Ala307 in exon 6 and RNA from human synovial fibroblasts produced the predicted product size of 280 bp. **CONCLUSION:** Lubricin is secreted by synovial fibroblasts via expression of the MSF gene. Lubricin is constructed of MSF exons 6 through 9 but the presence of other exons cannot be excluded. Lubricin/MSF is the only lubricating component in the final lubricating fraction of human synovial fluid.

2/AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10389532 20014745 PMID: 10545950

CACP, encoding a secreted proteoglycan, is mutated in camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis syndrome.

Marcelino J; Carpten JD; Suwairi WM; Gutierrez OM; Schwartz S; Robbins C; Sood R; Makalowska I; Baxevanis A; Johnstone B; Laxer RM; Zemel L; Kim CA; Herd JK; Ihle J; Williams C; Johnson M; Raman V; Alonso LG; Brunoni D; Gerstein A; Papadopoulos N; Bahabri SA; Trent JM; Warman ML

Department of Genetics and Center for Human Genetics, Case Western Reserve University and University Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, USA.

Nature genetics (UNITED STATES) Nov 1999, 23 (3) p319-22, ISSN 1061-4036 Journal Code: BRO

Contract/Grant No.: AR43827, AR, NIAMS

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Altered growth and function of synoviocytes, the intimal cells which line joint cavities and tendon sheaths, occur in a number of skeletal diseases. Hyperplasia of synoviocytes is found in both rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, despite differences in the underlying aetiologies of the two disorders. We have studied the autosomal recessive disorder camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis syndrome (CACP; MIM 208250) to identify biological pathways that lead to synoviocyte

hyperplasia, the principal pathological feature of this syndrome. Using a positional-candidate approach, we identified mutations in a gene (CACP) encoding a secreted proteoglycan as the cause of CACP. The CACP protein, which has previously been identified as both 'megakaryocyte stimulating factor precursor' and 'superficial zone protein', contains domains that have homology to somatomedin B, heparin-binding proteins, mucins and haemopexins. In addition to expression in joint synovium and cartilage, CACP is expressed in non-skeletal tissues including liver and pericardium. The similarity of CACP sequence to that of other protein families and the expression of CACP in non-skeletal tissues suggest it may have diverse biological activities.

2/AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10038646 99120896 PMID: 9920774

Articular cartilage superficial zone protein (SZP) is homologous to megakaryocyte stimulating factor precursor and is a multifunctional proteoglycan with potential growth-promoting, cytoprotective, and lubricating properties in cartilage metabolism.

Flannery CR; Hughes CE; Schumacher BL; Tudor D; Aydelotte MB; Kuettner KE; Caterson B

Cardiff School of Biosciences, Cardiff University, Museum Avenue, PreClinical Buildings, Cardiff, Wales, CF1 3US, United Kingdom.
flannerycr@cardiff.ac.uk

Biochemical and biophysical research communications (UNITED STATES) Jan 27 1999, 254 (3) p535-41, ISSN 0006-291X Journal Code: 9Y8

Contract/Grant No.: 2P50-AR39239, AR, NIAMS; AR40364, AR, NIAMS

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

We have performed cDNA sequencing and homology analyses to elucidate the complete amino acid composition for a superficial zone protein (SZP) from human and bovine cartilage which has previously been shown to be a proteoglycan specifically synthesized by chondrocytes located at the surface of bovine articular cartilage and also some synovial lining cells. The results of this study indicate that cartilage SZP is homologous with a glycoprotein first described as the precursor protein of a megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF). Sequence comparisons and analyses indicate that (i) the amino acid composition of SZP is highly conserved between bovine and human species, (ii) SZP contains structural motifs at the N- and C-termini which are similar to those found in vitronectin and which may impart cell-proliferative and matrix-binding properties to the molecule, and (iii) SZP contains large and small mucin-like repeat domains composed of the sequences KEPAPTTT/P (76-78 repeats) and XXTTTX (6-8 repeats), respectively, which occur within a large central region of approximately 940 amino acids. The mucin-like domains are likely to be substituted with O-linked oligosaccharides which would impart lubricating properties to SZP which in part accumulates at the articular cartilage-synovial fluid interface. Additionally, we have shown that interleukin-1 inhibits the biosynthesis of chondrocyte SZP, while TGF-beta and IGF-1 increase its biosynthesis, and that in pathological (osteoarthritic) human articular cartilage SZP mRNA can be expressed as an alternatively spliced variant lacking exons 4 and 5 which encode a potential heparin binding domain. The occurrence of different SZP alternative splice variants and the differential expression of SZP in the presence of cytokines and growth factors suggest that SZP may play an important cytoprotective role by preventing cellular adhesion to the articular cartilage surface in normal cartilage metabolism. Modifications to the structure of SZP, coupled with inhibition of SZP synthesis during inflammation, may account for the attachment and invasion of pannus observed in inflammatory joint diseases.

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2/AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09866356 98348332 PMID: 9685171

The efficacy of IL-3, SCF, IL-6, and IL-11 in treating thrombocytopenia.
Maslak P; Nimer SD
Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York,
NY 10021, USA.

Seminars in hematology (UNITED STATES) Jul 1998, 35 (3) p253-60,
ISSN 0037-1963 Journal Code: UN9

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Record type: Completed

Suppression of normal hematopoiesis is a frequent complication of cancer or its treatment. The basis for dose-intensified cancer therapy in the 1990s was the discovery that hematopoietic growth factors and peripheral blood progenitor cell infusions can ameliorate some of its associated hematologic toxicities. Both granulocyte colony-stimulating factor and granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor accelerate neutrophil recovery after chemotherapy and can mobilize peripheral blood progenitor cells for use in autologous or allogeneic transplantation. Unfortunately, the duration and severity of chemotherapy-induced thrombocytopenia is unaffected by the use of these myeloid growth factors. During the last 5 years, the activities of a variety of potential platelet or megakaryocyte - stimulating factors have been determined in clinical trials. The results of these studies are described.

2/AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09580630 97396960 PMID: 9253112

Differential effect of erythropoietin and GM-CSF on megakaryocytopoiesis from primitive bone marrow cells in serum-free conditions.

Cardier JE; Erickson-Miller CL; Murphy MJ

Hipple Cancer Research Center, Dayton, Ohio 45439-2092, USA.

Stem cells (UNITED STATES) 1997, 15 (4) p286-90, ISSN 1066-5099

Journal Code: BN2

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

In this study we have explored the effect of recombinant human erythropoietin (EPO) and recombinant murine GM-CSF on megakaryocyte progenitors (colony forming units-megakaryocyte [CFU-Mk]) using a serum-free fibrin clot assay and enriched primitive hematopoietic progenitors of marrow cells from day 4 post-5-fluorouracil-treated mice. We have monitored the production of high proliferative potential-colony forming cells ([HPP-CFC]; compact colonies, > 0.5 mm) and studied their relationship to CFU-Mk formation. EPO induced the formation of small numbers of megakaryocyte colonies, but acted together with the megakaryocyte - stimulating factors, stem cell factor (SCF) and interleukin (IL-3), to augment the size of CFU-Mk (colonies with > 50 megakaryocytes/colony). A strong correlation between the number of CFU-Mk and HPP-CFC formation from 5-fluorouracil bone marrow cells was observed when these cells were stimulated with EPO in the presence of SCF and IL-3. On the other hand, GM-CSF alone had no effect on megakaryocyte colony formation. Moreover, GM-CSF in the presence of SCF and IL-3 potentiates the HPP-CFC formation (i.e., an increase of 3.1-fold compared to the effect induced by SCF+IL-3) with strong inhibitory effects on the number and size

of megakaryocyte colonies. Although several studies suggest that EPO and GM-CSF can stimulate megakaryocytopoiesis, our results indicate that neither EPO nor GM-CSF alone are sufficient to stimulate primitive progenitors committed to the megakaryocyte lineage. The fact that EPO can exert a strong effect on the size of CFU-Mk induced by SCF/IL-3 suggests that only those megakaryocyte progenitors previously stimulated by other megakaryocyte stimulating factors are able to respond to EPO. These findings may explain the physiological and clinical observations in which high levels of EPO are often associated with thrombocytosis.

2/AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04385903 81120591 PMID: 6970296
Enhancement of macrophage cytotoxicity to tumors and production of megakaryocyte - stimulating factors by microbial agents.
Ralph P; Williams N; Nakoinz I; Jackson H; Ito M; Azuma I; Yamamura Y
Kekkaku (JAPAN) Nov 1980, 55 (11) p499-503, ISSN 0022-9776
Journal Code: KUO
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed

2/AB/11 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)
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12242230 BIOSIS NO.: 199900537079
Lubricin is a product of megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF) gene expression by human synovial fibroblasts.
AUTHOR: Jay Gregory D(a); Britt Deborah E(a); Cha Chung-Ja(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Providence, RI**USA
JOURNAL: Arthritis & Rheumatism 42 (9 SUPPL.):pS254 Sept., 1999
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 63rd Annual Scientific Meeting of the American College of Rheumatology and the 34th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Association of Rheumatology Health Professionals Boston, Massachusetts, USA November 13-17, 1999
ISSN: 0004-3591
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1999

2/AB/12 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

09148875 BIOSIS NO.: 199497157245
A comparison of vitronectin and megakaryocyte stimulating factor .
BOOK TITLE: International Congress Series; Biology of vitronectins and their receptors
AUTHOR: Merberg David M(a); Fitz Lori J(a); Temple Patty(a); Giannotti Joanne(a); Murtha Pat(a); Fitzgerald Mike(a); Scaltreto Heidi(a); Kelleher Kerry(a); Preissner Klaus; et al
BOOK AUTHOR/EDITOR: Preissner K T; Rosenblatt S; Kost C; Wegerhoff J; Mosher D F: Eds
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Genet. Inst., Cambridge, MA**USA
JOURNAL: International Congress Series (1042):p45-53 1993
BOOK PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., PO Box 211, Sara Burgerhartstraat 25, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands

Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 882,
Madison Square Station, New York, New York 10159-2101,
USA

CONFERENCE/MEETING: First International Vitronectin Workshop Marburg,
Germany August 25-28, 1993

ISSN: 0531-5131 ISBN: 0-444-81680-1

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

1993

2/AB/13 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

07510869 BIOSIS NO.: 000040067803

THERAPEUTIC USE OF GRANULOCYTE AND MONOCYTE COLONY-STIMULATING FACTORS

AUTHOR: GOLDE D W; GLASPY J

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV. HEMATOL.-ONCOL., UCLA SCH. MED., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JOURNAL: WILLIAMS, W. J., E. BEUTLER, A. J. ERSLEV AND M. A. LICHTMAN.

HEMATOLOGY, FOURTH EDITION. XXXVII+1882P. MCGRAW-HILL, INC.: NEW YORK, NEW
YORK, USA; AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. ILLUS. MAPS. ISBN 0-07-070384-1. 0 (0).

1990. 273-278. 1990

CODEN: 32474

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

1990

2/AB/14 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09092122 Genuine Article#: 366TN Number of References: 27

Title: Identification of viral induced genes in Ig plus leucocytes of
Japanese flounder *Paralichthys olivaceus*, by differential hybridisation
with subtracted and un-subtracted cDNA probes (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

Author(s): Aoki T (REPRINT) ; Hirono I; Kim MG; Katagiri T; Tokuda Y;
Toyohara H; Yamamoto E

Corporate Source: TOKYO UNIV FISHERIES, DEPT AQUAT BIOSCI, LAB GENET &
BIOCHEM, KONAN 4-5-7/TOKYO 1088477//JAPAN/ (REPRINT); KYOTO UNIV, GRAD
SCH AGR/KYOTO 6068502//JAPAN/; TOTTORI PREFECTURAL FISHERIES EXPT
STN, /TOTTORI 6890602//JAPAN/

Journal: FISH & SHELLFISH IMMUNOLOGY, 2000, V10, N7 (OCT), P623-630

ISSN: 1050-4648 Publication date: 20001000

Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL RD, LONDON NW1 7DX, ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Up-regulated genes of leucocytes expressing immunoglobulin (Ig +
leucocytes) of hirame rhabdovirus (HRV)-infected Japanese flounder were
identified by differential hybridisation, using subtracted and
un-subtracted cDNA probes. Ig+ leucocytes were separated from
apparently healthy and HRV-infected Japanese flounder by the magnetic
beads antibody method using mouse anti-Japanese flounder Ig monoclonal
antibody (mab). A cDNA library was constructed from HRV-infected
Japanese flounder leucocytes, and was screened with subtracted cDNA
probes enriched in genes up-regulated by HRV infection. Fifty cDNAs
were isolated for further analysis. These included cDNAs coding for
homologues of interferon-inducible 56K protein (IFI56), Stat3, CEF-10,
RGS5, inducible poly(A) binding protein, prolylcarboxypeptidase,
basigin III (Ig superfamily), MUC-18 (Ig superfamily), proteasome-nexin
1 (SERPIN), herpes virus entry mediator (TNFR family), collagenase III,
gelatinase-b, megakaryocyte stimulating factor, Rab8-interacting

protein, IgM, IgD and 20 unknown cDNA clones. The majority of these identified genes are reported for the first time in fish. From leucocytes mRNA for homologues of IFI56, CEF-10, Stat3, SERPIN and inducible poly (A) binding protein expression was shown to increase following HRV infection. (C) 2000 Academic Press.

2/AB/15 (Item 1 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI
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013540467

WPI Acc No: 2001-024673/200103

XRAM Acc No: C01-007455

Novel tribonectin polypeptide useful as lubricant for treating osteoarthritis, comprises O-linked lubricating moiety
 Patent Assignee: RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL LIFESPAN PARTNER (RHOD-N); RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (RHOD-N)

Inventor: JAY G D

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200064930	A2	20001102	WO 2000US10953	A	20000424	200103 B
AU 200044852	A	20001110	AU 200044852	A	20000424	200109
EP 1173567	A2	20020123	EP 2000926303	A	20000424	200214
			WO 2000US10953	A	20000424	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99298970 A 19990423

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200064930 A2 E 47 C07K-014/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200044852 A C07K-014/00 Based on patent WO 200064930

EP 1173567 A2 E C12N-015/12 Based on patent WO 200064930

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200064930 A2

Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - A tribonectin (I), a gene product of human megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF) gene, comprising at least one O-linked lubricating moiety, and a polypeptide comprising a sequence of at least 1-76 subunits each comprising at least 7 amino acids having at least 50% identity to a specific sequence (S1), where a non-identical amino acid is a conservative amino acid substitution, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated nucleic acid (II) encoding (I);

(2) a biocompatible composition suitable for inhibiting tissue adhesion formation, comprising (I); and

(3) diagnosing osteoarthritis or predisposition to osteoarthritis, by measuring the amount of MSF or its fragment in a biological sample of a mammal, such that an increased amount of MSF compared to a control indicating the presence of or predisposition to developing osteoarthritis.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Friction coefficient reducer.

USE - (I) and (II) are useful for lubricating mammalian joints, such as articulating joints of human, dog or horse. (I) in the form of a membrane, foam, gel or fiber, is useful for inhibiting adhesion formation between a first and second surface such as injured tissues of mammal, where the injury is caused by a surgical insertion or trauma, artificial device e.g. an orthopedic implant or pericardial tissue (claimed). (I) and (II) are useful for treating osteoarthritis. (II) is useful in gene therapy.

ADVANTAGE - Tribosupplementation does not substantially increase the viscosity of the solution, e.g. synovial fluid, blood, serum or unite, to which it is added (claimed) unlike viscosupplementation.

pp; 47 DwgNo 0/3

2/AB/16 (Item 2 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI
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009039526

WPI Acc No: 1992-166888/199220

XRAM Acc No: C92-076698

Mega karyotic maturation factor treatment - increasing circulating platelet levels in thrombocytopenia, due to ineffective haematopoiesis etc.

Patent Assignee: AMGEN (AMGE-N)

Inventor: ARAKAWA T; HUNT P

Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9206712	A1	19920430	WO 91US7367	A	19911002	199220 B
AU 9188688	A	19920520	AU 9188688	A	19911002	199233
			WO 91US7367	A	19911002	
ZA 9108070	A	19920729	ZA 918070	A	19911009	199235
EP 505552	A1	19920930	EP 91919689	A	19911002	199240
			WO 91US7367	A	19911002	
JP 5503302	W	19930603	JP 91518291	A	19911002	199327
			WO 91US7367	A	19911002	
EP 505552	A4	19940608	EP 91919689	A	19910000	199531

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90596457 A 19901012

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9206712	A1	E	79	A61K-045/05	
Designated States (National): AU CA FI JP KR NO					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE					
AU 9188688	A			A61K-045/05	Based on patent WO 9206712
ZA 9108070	A		74	A61K-000/00	
EP 505552	A1	E	79	A61K-045/05	Based on patent WO 9206712
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JP 5503302	W		24	A61K-037/02	Based on patent WO 9206712
EP 505552	A4			A61K-045/05	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9206712 A

Prod'n. comprises administering a megakaryocyte maturation factor (MMF); increase also comprises administering stem cell factor (SCF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), interleukin - 3 (IL-3), IL-6 megakaryocyte colony stimulating factor (Meg-CSF) megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF) or erythropoietin (EPO); compsn. comprises purified and isolated MMF and an adjuvant, diluent, solubiliser, preservative or carrier; the MMF may be covalently attached to a water-soluble polymer, e.g. polyethylene glycol or a copolymer of polyethylene and polypropylene-glycol; assaying a MMF comprises

incubating the MMF with megakaryocytes in a proplatelet formation assay and monitoring the response of the megakaryocytes to MMF, purificn. of a MMF from MMF-contg. material comprises chromatographing MMF- contg. material by ion exchange; treatment of thrombocytopenia in a mammal due to ineffective thrombopoiesis or abnormal treatment of thrombocytopenia in a mammal due, to accelerated platelet destruction comprises administering a MMF; and treatment of thrombocytopenia in a mammal due, to depopulation of stem cell or megakaryocyte compartments comprises administering a MMF and also SCF, G-CSF, GM-CSF, IL-3, IL-6, Meg-CSG, MSF or EPO.

USE - Used for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, myelosuppressive drugs or irradiation, a plastic anaemia, congenital megakaryocytic hypoplasia or myelodysplastic syndrome. Also used to produce antibodies used in affinity chromatography or to treat conditions obtd. from excessive platelet prodn. by stabilising or decreasing circulating platelet levels

2/AB/17 (Item 3 from file: 351)
 DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI
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WPI Acc No: 1988-079222/198812

XRAM Acc No: C88-035498

New specific purified megakaryocyte stimulating factor - from e.g. cultured embryonic kidney cells, and new encoding nucleic acid sequence
 Patent Assignee: MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY (MASI)
 Inventor: ROSENBERG R D

Number of Countries: 019 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 260918	A	19880323	EP 87308118	A	19870915	198812 B
DK 8704852	A	19880318				198824
AU 8778244	A	19880519				198828
ZA 8706860	A	19880608	ZA 876860	A	19870914	198840
JP 63239298	A	19881005	JP 87233621	A	19870917	198846
PT 85730	A	19881014				198847
US 4894440	A	19900116	US 86908183	A	19860917	199010
US 5155211	A	19921013	US 86908183	A	19860917	199244
			US 89437544	A	19891116	
EP 260918	B1	19930324	EP 87308118	A	19870915	199312
DE 3784992	G	19930429	DE 3784992	A	19870915	199318
			EP 87308118	A	19870915	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 86908183 A 19860917; US 89437544 A 19891116

Patent Details:

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EP 260918 A E 11

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

US 4894440 A 9

US 5155211 A 9 C07K-015/00 Div ex application US 86908183
 Div ex patent US 4894440

EP 260918 B1 E 24 A61K-037/02

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

DE 3784992 G A61K-037/02 Based on patent EP 260918

Abstract (Basic): EP 260918 A

New purified megakaryocyte stimulatory factor (MSF) has mol. wt. 15000 (SDS-PAGE) and isoelectric point 5.1, and stimulates protein synthesis of cells of megakaryocyte lineage. Also new are (1)

nucleotide sequences encoding MSF and (2) procedures for assaying MSF. More specifically, MSF has half-max. activity at a concn. of 0.8 pM.

USE/ADVANTAGE - MSF stimulates, by about 7-fold, prodn. of PF4-like proteins in rat promegakaryoblast cells, and has more of the activities of known haemopoietic growth factors. It is used to potentiate platelet function in patients with thrombocytopenia or atherosclerosis; in wound healing; in patients with anti-platelet antibodies, and to modify platelet function. Portions of MSF can be used to raise antibodies or as specific drug targets, and the nucleotide sequences can be used to make MSF with enhanced or altered activity.

In an example, serum-free supernatants from human embryonic kidney cells were conc. (300 times) by ultrafiltration then pptd. with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ at 80% satn. and centrifuged. Combined material from 90 l supernatant was resuspended in 120 ml pH 7.4 buffer contg. 1mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, dialysed against buffer and insolubles filtered off. The product (400ml; 5.7g) was applied to a wheatgerm-agglutinin-Sepharose column, equilibrated with same buffer, and eluted with 12mM N-acetylglucosamine trimers in buffer. The active fractions (25.3mg; 0.3mg/ml) were concn. by ultrafiltration and the concentrate chromatographed on 'Biogel P200'. The eluate was conc. by dialysis and the concentrate (5mg; 0.7 mg/ml) chromatographed on a TSK-G3000 column to recover 0.23mg protein of specific activity 15 million units/mg, with total purification factor 0.75 million.

Abstract (Equivalent): EP 260918 B

A purified glycosylated megakaryocyte stimulatory factor in substantially homogeneous form, characterised by having a molecular weight of 15,000 Daltons on SDS-PAGE and an isoelectric point of 5.1, wherein said factor stimulates protein synthesis in cells of the megakaryocyte lineage.

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Abstract (Equivalent): US 5155211 A

Isolated megakaryocyte stimulatory factor (I) having mol.wt. of 15000 daltons on SDS-page and an isoelectric pt. of 5.1, is new. (I) stimulates specific protein synthesis of platelet granule components in cells of the megakaryocyte lineage.

(I) pref. exhibits half maximal activity at a concn. of 0.8 pM and is glycosylated. It is esp. purified from serum-free conditioned medium obtd. from cultured human embryonic kidney cells or is isolated from thrombocytopenic plasma.

USE - For potentiating platelet function during thrombocytopenia or atherosclerosis

US 4894440 A

Prepn. of megakaryocyte stimulating factor (I) comprises treating a concd. serum-free dispersion of human embryonic kidney cells with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (more than 50% satn); sepn. of the pptd. proteins and dispersion with tris-buffer and aq. NaCl; sepn. of the insol. matter; treatment of the soln. with a lectin-Sepharose resin; elution of the bound protein from the resin using a chitin oligosaccharide soln; and purification of the eluate using a size-exclusion gel.

USE - The prods. stimulate the prodn. of blood platelet protein.

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